





## Poetry.

## A Mourning Walk.

Though we have not done long,  
Clay and hands and feet and feet,  
There still is beauty on the earth and glory in the sky,  
The world has not grown old,  
With fields and flowers, nor with children's play,  
Nor is there any taint on the happy harvest gold,  
Spent the night in slumber,  
In tears and rain, and heartache and crying,  
Laid to rest the weary soul with clouds  
Of mourning (lyric).

Life is not all cheer,  
A soul that is full and complete,  
When a shadow falls across the path of the wheat:

When a shadow falls across the path of the wheat,  
The light of the world is not all cheer,  
The light of the world is not all cheer,  
The light of the world is not all cheer,

Didst think, oh, my heart,  
That the world was all cheer,  
That the world was all cheer,  
That the world was all cheer,

Are the high heavens,  
A world of joy and sorrow,  
A world of joy and sorrow,  
A world of joy and sorrow,

Wouldst thou go into the sea,  
Of the world's joy and sorrow,  
Of the world's joy and sorrow,  
Of the world's joy and sorrow,

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that followed her school days, and the long winter of dislocation in the city, she had been to her old home, and they took her to the Pine Hill House accordingly.

Here she met Tom Creighton; his father and mother lived on a farm near by, and the handsome young lawyer from New York had come up to say good-bye to them; he had enlisted in a volunteer regiment, and daily expected orders to the front.

Viva had met him often in society, and the two opposite natures, in a measure counterbalanced, had been mutually attracted. Tom Creighton was a typical New Englander, strong, obstinate, enduring, with a high sense of duty as his dominant trait. He did not entirely approve of the war, for he was naturally conservative; but he considered that he ought to go, and go he would. It was a thorough surprise to both the pair, this meeting amidst the mountains; and it was the last thing Tom Creighton intended, to fall in love with Miss L'Estrange, much less to let her know it, but he could not help himself.

With characteristic impulsiveness he told her of his love, and she, who knew all the real character of the young man showed herself, no longer overawed by the customs of society. She saw how true, how tender, how brave he was; how superior to the society men who had only bowed her in New York. She had indeed certain superiority of aspect, but now she knew and loved him and showed it with such naive simplicity that Tom, for all his good resolutions, broke down and fell in love with her.

Only a few days had their engagement been made known, when the summons Tom expected, came. Viva was almost frantic; it was the first time in her life that she had been useless; but now it beat against a rock.

Tired with the vain struggle, repeated till Tom's heart ached to its depths, she at length recognized that his strength of character must dominate hers; and after a long wild flood of tears and a convulsion of sobs she said at last:

"If you will go—if you must—promise me to come back if I live, Viva. How can I say I will live? That is the chance of war and the will of God."

"Promise, promise!" she shrieked. "You must promise me to live! I shall die here, right in your arms, unless you do!"

Her pallid face, her streaming eyes, the sobs that seemed to rend her slight shape, the piteous curve of her red lips, took him by storm. The lovely, unassuming creature, with her hair a passion of love and grief, with her shock his strong soul to its center. What man ever resisted such overwhelming passion, or thought it foolish when he was its object? Tom Creighton's soul blazed in his eyes as he held that tiny figure closer to his breast.

"I promise," he said.

She went and she stayed. The fortunes of war befell him; but in battle he seemed to dodge. The bullets that rained about him manfully as he fought, he felt Viva's imploring eyes upon him. "Creighton! Creighton!" was the cry of the devoted regiment; but no man changed him with cowardice. The thrill and splendor of this new life had swept off his conservatism; the war justified itself by its dash and valor. He rejoiced in the clangor of trumpets, the roar of its guns, the rush of its charges; and when the miasma of the marshes where he lay enveloped, defiled his will and seared his flesh with fever, when he lay half-conscious for many a week in the hospital, the will to live, the intent to keep his word to Viva, saved him. The nurses wondered to hear but two words in the low mutter of his delirium: "I promise—I promise!" but those words were his talisman.

Once in the field he became a wonder of alertness; hair-breadth escapes seemed to be his forte. One day when the battalion were intrenching themselves and the commanding general, weary with the march, had dismounted and thrown himself under a tree for a moment's rest, Colonel Creighton—for he had been promoted—dashed up on his black mare and saluted.

"General," he said, "shall I ride out beyond the line and reconnoiter the lay of the land?"

"Do so," said General B, springing up; "and I will go with you."

As they both trotted past the intrenchments a colonel in command called out to them:

"The evening is not far off. Do not risk your life, General!"

The General smiled and looked at Creighton, who laughed; and on they went. Soon the pickets were passed, but no enemy was sighted, and led on by the heat of the day, as well as a desire to grasp the situation, they trotted fast down a wood-road, turned a short corner, and behold! twenty or thirty men's picket guard, or rather a reconnaissance of the foe. Quicker than a lightning flash, no pause to think, no word said, except that "I promise," branded on his inward ear. Creighton's saber flashed from its sheath; and whirling it around his head, he looked over his shoulder and shouted "Forward! Charge!"

And putting spurs to his horse he flew forward—the General instantly seconding his rush and close beside him—rushing upon the retreating enemy, who fled like sheep. Once out of sight the two men turned and ran their horses back to the line; but that swift reconnaissance of the foe. Quicker than a lightning flash, no pause to think, no word said, except that "I promise," branded on his inward ear. Creighton's saber flashed from its sheath; and whirling it around his head, he looked over his shoulder and shouted "Forward! Charge!"

know my life away, Dr. Sands?"

"If you do not, I shall."

"You won't if you can't?"

"But I shall. It is my duty. If you do not tell him before Saturday—this is Tuesday—I shall."

The doctor's voice was stern, but the nurse came in; he said no more.

Next day came Tom with startling news; he was ordered at once to Fort Stilling, the garrison there was needed in a struggle with the Indians; fresh troops must man the fort; there was not a day to spare.

"Viva, will you go with me?"

She sprang up from the sofa where she lay, pale and sweet after her way of escape from Dr. Sands.

"Yes indeed, I will. You shall not leave me again, Tom!"

So the next morning early, like a pair of clopping horses, they were married in the nearest church and took the morning train for the far West; on and on the rushing wheels bore them; they were far from the sea, and the fort of the crowd, till at last they arrived at St. George one winter night in January. The snow was deep, but Tom must report to him as soon as possible, and Viva would not let him go alone.

"It is too cold, dearest," he said.

"Not with you, Tom."

"Forty below zero, Viva?"

"If you can live in it I can. I promise."

He could not refuse her after that word with all its memories. Rolled in furs, and scarfs, with hot bricks at her feet, they crossed the snow-covered air. Winded not to speak, for the air was not fit for their lungs to admit in all its chill, stealthily they sped along. The glittering fields of sparkling snow, on which the moon made a long wave of glory, the black shadows, the creek of their swift runners, the snorting of the horses, whose nostrils were hung with icicles, all added a strange terror to the drive—a drive that seemed endless; but at last it was over.

"Come!" said Tom, holding out his arm as the driver drew up before the silent quarters, where the light of a fire blazed through the deep frosted windows; but Viva neither spoke nor moved.

Mad with terror, Tom lifted her from the sleigh and rushed into the door, making his way by instinct to the fire. Viva stirred not an atom. Hasty hands unrobed her; kind hands laid her on the sofa. Her face was set and white, her lips parted, her eyes glazed. The post-surgeon hurried in; he lifted one hand, it fell back; he put a finger on his throat, "My dear lady, dead!" he said, with a look of incredulity.

Tom dropped beside her.

Was it a year? Was it a life-time? Was he in heaven when he awoke out of that?

She was there, warm, sweet, rosy.

"You made me promise, Tom, I did not die."

Tom turned on his face and wept like a child; his heaven had come an earth.

Some one does not know everything about any one else. Tom Creighton was a man of other men. The fact was that Viva had developed in the last two years a tendency to cataplexy—the result of an overwork and excited nervous system; and when Dr. Sands told her she must tell Tom about it, she had just come out of a serious attack wherein she had lain for hours as one dead; but she would not tell him, having an idle fear that Tom might cease to love her.

The long journey and the cold drive had brought on a severe seizure, and she certainly, in appearance, justified the post-surgeon's opinion; but before morning she had come back to herself, and was heart-broken to find Tom delirious with grief and as unconscious of her presence as she had been of his.

"Viva," he said a few days after they were fairly settled in the new life, "my darling! my wife! think what might have happened if I had never known about this. Promise me, Viva, hereafter to trust me. Tell me everything."

She looked up in his troubled, tender face with a divine smile, and softly and bravely said, "I promise." (Pittsfield, Mass., Independent.)

Oil Upon Water.

The pouring of oil upon rough water to secure the safe passage of vessels, was practiced by the ancients, as Plutarch and Pliny refer to it, but it is only within the last six years that our seagoing people have given it much serious consideration. Benjamin Franklin made a study of the subject, and he has left on record the result of his experiments. This is how he explains the action of the oil.

The molecules of water move with freedom, and the friction of air in motion produces waves or undulations. These increase in size, according to the depth of water, and other conditions. They are often the precursors of storms, and sometimes reach a height of forty feet. Yet a boat on a ship can ride them in safety. If, however, a sudden gale comes up, the swell becomes a raging sea.

The friction of the wind, rapidly moving upon the exposed surface of the swell, produces little irregularities on the surface. These waves are then driven upon the slope of the swell to its summit while the forward slope has more and more protection from the wind, and becomes steeper and steeper. As the wind continues to blow, the crest of the swell becomes increasingly sharp, until it is finally thrown over with irresistible force. A ship cannot rise up its abrupt front, and the water falls on the deck, sweeps everything before it, and often engulfs the vessel itself.

Now, the oil changes the storm wave into the heavy swell. It floats on the surface, spreads rapidly, and forms a film like an extremely thin rubber blanket over the water. The friction of the wind cannot tear the film, and the swell, waveless up the slope of the swell, and the ship is enabled to ride it in safety.

So it is seen that the effect is purely a mechanical change in the form of the wave; there is no apparent chemical change.

They Had Tried It.

"Bet you," he shouted from an open window at 11 o'clock at night to a boy standing in front of the house.

"Well."

"I had a shot-gun I'd pepper your legs with shot."

"Then you'd throw your time and ammunition away," replied the lad.

"I'm a messenger boy, and they're tried worse than that to make me go faster, but without any luck."

Not Very Flattering.

"Mighty fine woman I saw you lift, and your hat to back there, old boy."

"Yes, rather."

"Some man of yours?"

"Yes."

"Could I introduce a fellow, eh?"

"Might, if you'd come up to the house some evening."

"What?"

"Pshaw! I supposed it was your cook!"

## The Language of the Future.

In these post-continental days it is interesting to remember that the first colony established in Virginia the Anglo-Saxon, hitherto penned up almost entirely within his island stronghold, began that career of acquisition, conquest and assimilation which must end in Anglifying every country that is not utterly annihilated, and in all probability will make English the universal language of the future.

For it takes no prophetic vision to discern that the adoption of a universal language will be one of the forerunners of that federation of man into which all nations will ultimately merge.

Even now the need of such a language is acutely felt, and has given birth to such anomalies as Volapuk and its imitations. But Volapuk can never supply the need. A language cannot be deliberately invented; it must grow and develop as the result of the life of a nation, strengthening with the strength and ennobling with its glories and traditions.

The universal language of the future, therefore, will be either some natural outgrowth of current languages, formed by the processes of corruption and phonetic decay which are familiar to etymologists, or else some language already in existence.

In a generation where the masses are educated, where the majority can read and write and where there is perpetual development, a language loses its plasticity; it is no longer subject to corruption. The dictionary, the locomotive and the telegraphic effectual barriers against the disintegration as well as the further evolution of a language.

The language of the future, therefore, must be found in some tongue already existing. Now, there are two ways in which a language impresses itself upon the outside world—the red hand of conquest and the intellectual ascendancy of the race that speaks it. It was in both these ways that the Romance made Latin enter as an important factor into all the modern languages of Europe and survive for ages as the scholarly tongue of the descendants of those barbarians whom by arms or by intellect they had conquered.

As France was for years the greatest of the nations of Continental Europe, the most polished, the most civilized, the most advanced, its language became the common language of European nations and is still understood of all educated men.

But the Anglo-Saxon is now dominating the world. He has thrown a guide around the earth, and from the cramped little island in which his language took its birth it has invaded the remotest corners of the globe.

Albanian, Malia, the Isthmus of Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Hindostan, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies form a continuous belt which connects the Anglo-Saxon of the Old World with the Anglo-Saxon of the New. It is only a matter of time before the Continent of Africa, whose most flourishing States are English, whose walls have been penetrated by Anglo-Saxon explorers, will become as English in its language and traditions as the Continents of Australia and of North America are today.

And as the United States is the land of the future, the land of promise for the older nations, the meeting ground of all races, wherein they shall be fused into a higher and nobler civilization, it is not too much to say that the future of eliminating the poison from the system, that certain disastrous effects are left behind.

Moreover, the occupational fever grows weaker and weaker under repeated potations, till at last it is lost altogether. There is not only a tendency to numerous diseases which are directly caused by the alcoholic poison, but at the same time the system is rendered susceptible to disease of other sorts. In fact, the condition is one of physical deterioration.

What is worse, this deterioration tends to perpetuate itself in the man's posterity. Says Dr. Richardson of London: "Not one of the transmitted venous, physical or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn than the disease of alcoholism."

Says Dr. Forbes Winslow of London: "The human race is morally, mentally and physically deteriorated by what is called 'poison,' and the celebrated Dr. Aspinall of England writes: 'When drinking has been strong in both parents, it is a physical certainty that it will be traced in the children.'"

Among the inherited tendencies is that strange paroxysmal and irresistible craving for liquor which comes on at intervals, it may be of months, though sometimes the man is absolutely free from it.

Dr. Huss of Sweden says that half his nation are annually consuming an average of forty gallons of liquor each; that new diseases have appeared and old ones have increased fearfully in prevalence and intensity, and that in consequence the Swedes have deteriorated in stature and physical strength. The testimony from France and other nations of Europe is similar.

Now these effects combined to incline and to those who imbibe in the more fiery hours. Sir Henry Thompson, after a long study years devoted to the investigation in every rank, testifies as follows:

"I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies that come under my notice to the ordinary use of fermented drink in quantities conventionally deemed moderate. There is no habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the quality of the race."—*Temple's Companion.*

## A Woman's Smile.

For good or evil the power of a woman's smile is very great. It is the outward and visible sign of a talent of pleasing which she has received to be an influence for good in the ordering and government of the world. Men are very much what women make them, and it is by rightly using their talent of pleasing that women can make men what they ought to be. The man at the head of the house can mar the pleasure of the household, but he cannot make it; that must rest with woman, and it is her greatest privilege. It is one of the duties of a woman to be the world, and especially their own homes and their own persons, to arrange the furniture and ornaments of their rooms tastefully, and generally to give a touch of seamstress to that part of the world which they have to do. To shed joy, to radiate happiness, to cast light upon dark days, to be the golden thread of our destiny, the spirit of grace and peace, is not this rendering a service? Here and there we meet one who possesses the power of enchanting all about her; her presence lights up the house; her approach is like a cheering warmth; she stays awhile and we are happy. She is the aura with a human face.

In a New Zealand cemetery on a grave-stone to be found, with the name and age of the dead, the words, "She was so pleasant." What a delightful character she must have been to have an epitaph like that! It makes one think that a choir of nightingales, perched upon her grave and singing melodious strains for her memory.

"She was so pleasant," that friends used to come first to her in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand has worked wonders in the feverish child; a few words fell from her lips in the way of a sorrowing sister did much to raise the load of grief that was bearing its victim down in anguish.

Her husband would come home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general, and with his own family in particular, and saw the bright light, and met the smiling face of this sweet-mannered woman, he would succumb in a moment to the soothing influences which were like balm of Gilead to his aching spirits. The rough school-boy fled in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in the mother's smiles. All these and many others who felt the power of her woman's smile mourn for her now that she is gone, because "she was so pleasant."—From "The Five Talents of Woman."

God's Work Must Be Done.

A distinguished General related this pathetic incident of his own experience in a Civil War. The General's son was a lieutenant of battery. An assault was being made. The father was leading his division in a charge. As he passed on in the field, suddenly his eye was caught by the sight of a dead boy, another lying just before him. One of his own soldiers had been killed. His fatherly heart was torn by the sight of the dead boy, but the duty of the moment demanded that he press on in the charge. So, quickly snatching one hot kiss from the dead lips, he went on leading his command in the assault.

So Aaron was summoned away from grief to duty, and could not pause for any mourning on the death of his two sons. Usually the pressure is not so severe, and he can pause longer to weep and to honor the memory of one dead; yet the principle is the same. God does not want us to waste our life in tears. We are to put our grief into new energy of service, and it should make us more earnest, more devoted. God's work must not be allowed to suffer while we stop to mourn. The fires must still be kept burning on the altar, and the worship must still go on. The work in the household, in the store, in the field must be taken up again; the sorrow must be better. This is a lesson we need to learn well; that when a shock of sorrow comes, we may not be paralyzed by it, but may rise again at once and press on in the path of duty and appointed service.

A Dream and Its Interpretation.

A laborer at the Danube harbor lately told his wife, on awakening, a curious dream which he had during the night. He dreamed he saw coming towards him in order four rats. The first one was very fat, and was followed by two lean rats, the rear not being blind. The dreamer was greatly perplexed as to what evil might follow, as it has been long understood that to dream of rats denotes coming calamity. He appealed to his wife concerning this, but she, poor woman, could not help him. His son, a sharp lad, who had been his father's clerk, volunteered to be interpreter. "That fat rat," said he, "is the man who has the gold; the public house that you gaze full at so often, and the two lean rats are me and my mother, and the blind one is poor old father."

Undecorated Walls the Best for Health.

The Sanitary News urges people not to paper nor paint the interior walls of houses. Arsenical poisons are used in coloring wall papers. Mold collects in four years in fastening paper to the walls, absorbing moisture and germs of disease. Glue also disintegrates, so that any friction removes small particles, which germs attach and in the air are undecorated walls, ugly as they are, the new houses are the only healthy ones to live within.

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## The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANDERS, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

Col. Brice has been elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The crop prospects of Maine are the best that they have been for many years.

The recent ballot bill has been killed in Connecticut. The Senate sustained Gov. Buckley's veto.

The Yearly meeting of Friends began in Portland Thursday. There were about 75 representatives present.

It is now believed that the loss of life in the Johnstown disaster will be from 2,000 to 4,000. The State has assumed control of affairs and is clearing up the debris as fast as possible.

The Grand Jurors still the chief cause of excitement in Chicago. Several arrests have been made, one of which was the well known Irish lawyer, Alexander Sullivan.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the New Hampshire legislature, Thursday night, Hon. William E. Chandler was nominated for United States Senator. He received 125 votes to 60 for Dr. J. H. Gallinger.

The Chippewa Indians in Northern Minnesota have started out on the war path and have murdered a number of peaceful citizens. Help has been asked of the Governor of the State to aid in suppressing the outbreak.

The Mercury last week gave an exclusive piece of news when it announced that Gen. Morgan of the State Normal School would soon be appointed Indian Commissioner. The President has made the appointment the past week.

Secretary Blaine has shown his skill as a diplomat in the masterly manner in which he has managed the Samoan matters. The German government have yielded their claim for indemnity which is the last point that had to be settled. Blaine found when he came to deal with Mr. Blaine that he had a different man from his predecessor to deal with.

The vote on the Prohibitory amendment will be taken on Thursday next, June 20. There should be a full vote. Everybody should express his opinion either for or against the measure. Whatever may be the result, it would be a misfortune to have that result reached through the neglect of either side to come out and vote. It is our opinion that it would be better for the good morals of the community to have the Prohibitory amendment repealed. Yet we have great respect for those who hold a contrary opinion and hope that all those so believing will come out and prove the courage of their convictions by voting as their conscience shall dictate.

Where is that great manufacturing industry that a few enthusiasts were going to have underway in this city before the summer's sun sent down its vertical rays upon the just and the unjust alike? Our friends of the "Business Men" will have to hurry up or the snow will fly before the enterprise is established. According to the present outlook we are no nearer the establishment of any manufacturing in Newport than we were in the beginning. If Newport people wish business enterprises to come here the people must take hold of the matter. They must likewise put Newport money into the business. In this age of competition they cannot expect outsiders to come here and make them rich while the people of the town fold their hands and look on.

There seems to be a great deal of unnecessary agitation over the street railroad question and considerable land feeling is being aroused. There is no need of getting excited over the matter. There is probably not another city in the country the size of Newport but that has a street railroad. They are no new thing. They are as much a public necessity as a water supply, or a fire department, or a system of sewerage, or any other of the thousands of measures that the growth of a city have long since made indispensable adjuncts to its prosperity. People of wealth with fine teams and equipages live in other cities with street railroads and they will doubtless be able to live here. In fact, after the road has been completed and run a few months no protest will be heard from anyone in regard to it. Most people will wonder how the city has been able to live long without it, and demand will be made for more miles of track rather than less. In our opinion, the street railroad, if properly conducted, will do more for the growth of Newport than any other improvement that could be adopted.

There has been so much lying about Haggis affairs that one story is only good until another is told. But if Haggis has been crushed by the Commission whose organization is now being organized, the Commission has no business to be in the Haggis business.

The grand jury in New York City has filed in the Court of General Sessions, indictments for the violation of the sanitary code against Drs. Irwin, Ferguson and Haggis, the physicians who made the Haggis autopsy on the body of mild reader Bishop.

Ex-Senator D. M. Salton, of Minnesota has commenced a suit for divorce, charging his wife with habitual drunkenness.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an election as honorary member of the Maryland Tariff Reform Club.

## A Prosperous Town.

We have had occasion the past week to spend a day at Northampton, a town of some 15,000 inhabitants on the Connecticut river, a few miles north of Springfield, Mass. This beautiful old town, enclosed in a forest of elms a century old, and maples of but slightly less growth, is the seat of a diversified industry, that keeps everybody employed throughout the year, which makes the people prosperous and apparently contented and happy. In this town are located the Northampton Silk Co.'s three large mills, which is the largest silk industry in the country. This concern employs 1,500 hands, works up 150,000 pounds of raw silk a day, and their aggregate sales are nearly four million dollars a year. There is also a tack manufacturing here and a wire brush manufacturing. The Florence sewing machine is made here as well as the Florence oil stove which is a large and growing industry. There are also here a cutlery manufacturing Co. The celebrated Martin & Hill carriage is made here. There are several other manufacturing industries which we did not have time to examine. We did, however, give considerable time to the Northampton creamery, which is turning out over 1200 pounds a day of beautiful creamery butter. This is run on the co-operative plan; the farmers in some six or eight surrounding towns furnish all their cream for this institution. It has thus far proved of great pecuniary benefit to the country.

Northampton is also a great and important literary centre. South College, one of the largest female colleges in the country, is located here. The Williston Seminary, long a well known preparatory school, is located at Easthampton. There is a large classical school for girls at Northampton. Located on Round Hill, where the Hon. George Bancroft taught a private school in his earlier days, an eminence overlooking the town, the beautiful Hadley meadows, and the valley of the Connecticut for miles, is located the Clarke Institution for deaf mutes. There are many other fine public and private buildings in this city as well as a horse railroad. Concerning the latter institution we heard no protest by either rich or poor. Neither were its promoters harassed by injunctions while the track was being laid, and what is more the celebrated T rail is used which has caused so much discussion in Newport. On the whole Northampton seems to be abundantly favored both by nature and by the energy of man.

The managers of the State House for disabled soldiers and sailors are seeking for a location, and just at present they are visiting sites which have been offered. Last Friday week they went to Bristol, where they inspected three farms which had been offered gratuitously. Other locations are still to be inspected. A central location, easy of access from all parts of the State, is wanted, and for that the Board is seeking. Of course the gratuitous offer of valuable farms will have a great influence with the Board; but ease of access should have much weight.

It is to be hoped that the arrest of Sullivan for the murder of Cronin will lead to the solution of the mystery regarding his death. Whoever is guilty of it the country wants to know whether there is any organization in this country, Chauvinist or other, which causes men to be murdered for political reasons. If there is it must cease to exist. It is unfortunate for Pat Egan, the new Minister to Chili, that he is a member and an officer of the suspected organization. He is very likely to be returned to private life.

The Trenton and Vandalia, which were wrecked at Samoa last March, have been abandoned by the government and their names will be stricken from the navy list. All of the valuable boats of both vessels, including the batteries, have been recovered and are now en route to San Francisco on the steamship Alameda. Admiral Kimberly and the remaining survivors are on board, and expect to reach this country about the 5th of July.

A special from Indianapolis says a gentleman whose relations with President Harrison and Attorney General Miller have long been intimate, states positively, that Mr. Miller is to be appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The time for appointment has not yet been fixed upon, however, and until a successor to the Attorney Generalship is selected, nothing will be done.

If the White Caps offer met such a reception as that accorded them by that plucky Iowa farmer Thursday night, their peculiar manner of dispensing "justice" would become less the fashion. Half-dozen Regulators mailed and crippled by some determined object of their persecution became excellent objects of pity, especially when their injuries led to their death.

Mrs. Charles F. Adams, widow of Hon. Charles Francis Adams and mother of H. P. Adams, Quincy Adams and H. C. Adams, Francis Adams, President of the United States, died at her residence in Quincy, Mass., Thursday, June 14, aged 81 years. Three children survive her, making a fourth named.

Henry Villard, of the New York Pacific Mail Line, has been elected to the position of President of the Canadian Pacific and is connected with the newly acquired Manitoba Road. That within a few months a great deal of which much has lately been written and predicted and that he made toward California and Chicago.

Secretary Bayard's marriage with Miss Cuyler will not take place till autumn.

## Increased Taxes

[From Providence Telegram, Monday.]

THAT IS WHAT THE FIFTH AMENDMENT HAS CAUSED.

## Drunken School Children

IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND—THE GREAT SCOTT LAW IN CANADA.

It is the general opinion among citizens who desire the repeal of the Fifth Amendment that the voting on the question should be carried on under the provisions of the ballot reform law because then the voters would be free from any interference, and the result would show the real sentiment of the people. Indeed, it seems that the bill postponing the operation of the ballot reform law until the 30th of the present month was passed in the interest of Prohibitionists and the members of the fourth party who want the prohibitory amendment retained in the constitution. They know very well what an important part the women played in the contest of 1887 when the amendment was adopted. As a matter of fact, their importuning of voters in the polling places did more than anything else, or than any other influence, to carry the amendment through. Knowing this the Prohibitionists very naturally desired a postponement of the ballot reform law, because if the vote on repeal were to be taken under it the women could not exert the same powerful influence as they did in 1887. In securing the postponement of the time when the law will become operative the persons who are fighting for the retention of the amendment have increased their chances for success. At the same time it can be said that even with this advantage they will not be able to defeat the repeal of the obnoxious article that has brought so much trouble, loss and general discontent on the State. The people of Rhode Island are conservative, and this conservatism leads them to form correct opinions as to what is best for them and for the State. Before the Fifth Amendment was adopted they listened to the arguments that were made in its favor. They were told that intemperance would be suppressed, the crime would be demolished and that the traffic in liquors would be annihilated. They were willing to give this system, which it was claimed would do much for the State, a fair trial. For nearly three years it has been tried and with what result? It has increased drunkenness and crime, the saloons and kitchen barrooms have multiplied while the treasuries of the city and State have been depleted and taxation has been increased. Take the State tax as an instance. The vote in 1887 was 12 cents on \$100. In 1887 it was increased to 14 cents and at the last January session it was still further increased to 18 cents. Thus within the three years that prohibition has been in operation there has been an increase of 6 cents on \$100 or fifty per cent. of what the tax was when the amendment went into effect. It is clear therefore that one of the results of prohibition has been to increase taxation without suppressing, but rather aggravating the evils of intemperance. Had the amendment accomplished even in the smallest degree any good there would be men who would be willing to give it a still longer trial, but with the evidence on every hand of failure that is utter and absolute the citizens will cast their ballots in favor of repeal, and for a return to a license system which proved effective in keeping the liquor traffic within reasonable bounds.

Always a Failure. Wherever prohibition has been tried it has proved a failure. Even in Maine, which was the foremost of the States in prohibition legislation, and which has perhaps the strongest code of laws that can be devised for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the result is similar to that in Rhode Island. The testimony of Rev. E. T. Bayley of Portland is very significant as well as convincing. He says that he has seen in that city liquor sold to a woman by a bartender in a saloon where there was no concealment whatever. He saw also long lines of men drinking at the bars while the hotels had their bars as open as the day, where drinking was carried on free and undisturbed. In the matter of arrests for drunkenness, which is perhaps as sure an indication of the extent to which prohibition prohibits, Portland furnishes some very important figures. From the 1st of July, 1887, to the 1st of January, 1888, six months, 922 persons were arrested for indecent intoxication, while during the same period of the previous year only 507 arrests were made. Thus in the short period of six months prohibition increased the number of persons arrested for drunkenness by 415, which is equal to 710 for the year. No more convincing testimony of the evil effects of the attempt to enforce such summary laws can be given.

But worse than this is the fact that children become the victims of the law, for parents were found drunk in the public streets and on a policeman had to be called into a primary school to prevent an intoxicated pupil. And what was the teacher of this school said? He says that in one room every boy except one admitted that he drank. A new record of prohibition is made when the children can obtain liquor so freely and easily that they are found drunk at their desks in the classroom. Is this not a sad commentary on the claims of those who want prohibition to remain in order that the youth may be protected from the evils of intemperance? Not only in Portland but in most of the cities and towns in the State the same condition of affairs exists. Evils of the prohibitory law run riot in Bangor, Lewiston, Portland, in Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford.

[From Providence Telegram, Wednesday.]

## Is It a Trick?

WHY WAS THE BALLOT REFORM LAW POSTPONED?

To Aid the Prohibitionists.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT DRUNKENNESS IN THIS CITY.

The Prohibitionists are using for the purpose of aiding them in their attempt to defeat the repeal of the Fifth Amendment, the fact that the operation of the ballot reform law was postponed by the General Assembly from the 1st to the 30th of the present month. Now there is a very general impression that the Prohibitionists themselves promoted and aided the passage of the bill making the postponement from the very important fact that while there are a number of Prohibitionists in the House of Representatives, not one of them voted against it.

If, as they claim, they wanted the ballot reform law to control the ballot-box on the proposition to repeal, is it not reasonable to suppose that when the attempt to postpone it was made they would at least have voted in opposition, not to say raised their voices in protest? But did they utter a word in opposition or cast a single vote against the bill to postpone? Not at all, but as they were present when the vote was taken and as there were no voices in the negative it is a fair, just and reasonable presumption that not only did they not oppose but actually voted for the bill. But there is a still more significant fact which is valuable as showing the true attitude of the Prohibition party on this matter of postponement. On the very day that the bill passed there were in the lobby of the House several leading Prohibitionists who are not members of the General Assembly. Why were they there? Undoubtedly to confer with the Prohibition members as to what course should be taken in regard to proposed legislation in any way affecting the Fifth Amendment. They were there in order to look after the interests of Prohibition. That being the case if they desired the ballot reform law to govern the voting on the repeal of the Fifth Amendment would they not have requested and advised the Prohibition members to fight against any attempt to postpone the operation of the law? And if these members were so advised would they have sat mute when the bill was called up for consideration; and further would they have neglected to vote against it?

The Congregationalist speaks. The Congregationalist, which is the leading exponent of the best thought of the denomination which it represents, says, that for many years it had great faith that the most stringent prohibitory laws would prove absolutely effective. Its experience, however, leads it to say: "But experience has convinced us reluctantly to doubt whether in old established communities, made up largely of persons of foreign birth, training and taste, and wherein great vested interests already exist to be disturbed and overturned by absolute prohibition, such a policy can at present make itself adequate, and prove itself triumphant. We have accordingly felt willing to have the experiment of what is called high license thoroughly tried; the more that, if it failed, that failure, it would seem, must react to cause all who sincerely desire the abolition of the liquor traffic to revert to prohibition as the only remaining alternative; thus, perhaps, securing to that decided preponderance of public sentiment, in the absence of which it cannot be depended upon to drive the drink cause from among us."

This is the opinion of a paper that is in favor of prohibition, but which has the candor as well as the honesty to admit that the system of suppressing intemperance is not a success.

Testimony from Canada.

Canada has learned also that prohibition legislation is not what it is claimed to be. From data recently collected by Goldwin Smith it appears that twenty-eight counties and two cities in the province of Ontario have at one time or another experimented with the so-called Scott act. This is a law prohibiting for three years the sale of liquor in a given district when the majority of its voters shall have adopted its provisions. At the end of the triennial term the question whether the act shall continue in force is again submitted to the people, and a negative majority causes repeal. Ten counties have already availed themselves of this opportunity to discard the law, and petitions for repeal have been presented or are said to be contemplated in the other eighteen counties and two cities. In Toronto the act has never been applied. A number of petitions and memorials quoted by Mr. Smith concern in affirming that drunkenness has been increased rather than diminished by the Scott act. They point out another mischievous consequence of such legislation, namely, the prevalence of perjury, in liquor cases. In Canada, as in the United States, public opinion will not support the execution of the law; the neighbors of a liquor seller do not look on his violation as criminal, and therefore will not give evidence against him.

Thus from every quarter comes a confirmation of the experience of Rhode Island. Prohibition has proved not only a delusion, but worse than that, it has injured the State morally and materially. While increasing the vice of intemperance it has added to the burdens of the tax payers. This the voter ought to remember when he casts his ballot on repeal on the 20th inst.—[Continued.]

[From the Providence Telegram, Wednesday.]

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Prohibitionists in the lobby on the day when it was known the bill would come up for consideration, and the subsequent action or want of action by the Prohibitionists in the Assembly would seem to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that they desired the postponement.

Now, then, in trying to convince the people of the State that they were opposed to the bill, and that it was passed at the solicitation or suggestion of the men who are in favor of repeal, they are departing from the record and from the facts. Nor will such a course be likely to help them in their attempt to keep the Fifth Amendment in the Constitution. The people are desirous of judging fairly and impartially in this matter, and they wish to have the facts put before them in a plain, honest and straightforward manner. This, so far as the postponement of the ballot reform law is concerned, the Prohibitionists have not done. The friends of the Australian system must see, therefore, that it was not the men who favor repeal only who voted for postponement, but it had the sanction of the Prohibitionists. The reasons which influenced them, however, were widely divergent. The men who want repeal voted for the postponement in the honest belief that the necessary machinery could not be got ready by the 20th of this month. The Prohibitionists favored it because if the present system of voting remained in force they would have the assistance at the polls of a very large number of women. In 1887 these women practically caused, by their indefatigable zeal, the adoption of the amendment. The Prohibitionists know this and they desired to have their aid in the present contest. Under the present system they could secure it with the ballot reform law in force the women could exercise little or no influence, therefore the law was postponed.

A Repealer's View.

Yesterday a gentleman who has been extensively engaged in the liquor business was questioned as to the view of the postponement of the law taken by the dealers. He said that he regretted that it was done. "They tell me," he continued, "that the time was not sufficient in which to prepare. That may be and undoubtedly is true, but it is unfortunate for those who wish to see the amendment repealed. I believe that if the voting was done under the ballot reform law we would get a better expression of the real sentiment of the State on this subject because the voters would be free and unmolested; they could vote without interference and according to their honest convictions. We would not have the women buttonholing every citizen as he entered the ward room and leading him captive to the ballot box. I can tell you that the species of intimidation exercised by the women is more powerful in influencing voters than anything I know of, and I am not surprised to learn that the Prohibitionists wish to bring it into play on the 20th. It is just here that the postponement of the ballot reform law has proved a disadvantage to those who desire repeal. I am convinced that the experiment with prohibition has satisfied the voters that the system is a harmful one, and that it has brought many evils on the community. I honestly believe that this is the view taken of the subject by an overwhelming majority of the citizens. If, then, these citizens should go to the polls and be free from interference, intimidation and solicitation there would be no question as to the issue of the contest on the 20th inst. That is why I would have preferred the ballot reform law to have gone into operation on the first of the month, as it would have insured, I think, a fair and honest vote, and I am sure that every friend of repeal will agree with me."

Facts from Providence.

Providence furnishes some interesting figures in relation to the amount of drunkenness, and it is curious that from 1882 down to the time of the adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment there was a steady falling off in the number of arrests for intoxication. This shows that the work of the temperance advocates when properly directed to the education of the moral sense of the drinker was having its effect. In 1882 warrants were issued for 4730 drunkards while in the following year only 4287 were issued for the same offense.

This shows a falling off in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness of 34. Take the year 1883 and 1884. In the former year 4287 warrants for drunkenness were issued and in the latter 4286, a decrease of 91. In 1885, there was the slight increase of 17 in the total number of arrests for drunkenness. Thus from 1882 down to 1886, there was a decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness in Providence of 417. And this it must be remembered was under license. What was the result when the prohibitory law became effective. In 1887, with six months of prohibition, the total number of 5073 warrants were issued against persons who had been drunk. The following year 1887, which was wholly under the operation of the prohibitory law, 4274 warrants were issued for persons who had been intoxicated. In total numbers this was an increase of one but it must be borne in mind that during the preceding year for six months the saloons were open under license. This shows that even during the year when the Prohibitionists themselves claim the amendment and the laws to carry it into effect were most efficiently enforced, there was a small increase in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness over that for the preceding year. Six months of which was under license and six months under prohibition.

But following up this inquiry what do the figures show. In 1885 no less than 4280 warrants were issued against persons accused of drunkenness an increase of 45 from the previous year. Therefore it must be plain that while for a short time after the adoption of

the Prohibitory Amendment there was a decrease, in the number of arrests for drunkenness; since that time there has been a very steady increase. It has already been shown that from 1882 down to 1885 drunkenness had been decreasing. This was under license. The energies of the temperance people were bent toward educating the drinker rather than trying to control him by constitutional and statutory provisions. In this they were successful as in the four years just preceding the adoption of the Fifth Amendment there had been a falling off in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness of 117.

Now as to the increase in drunkenness under prohibition. In 1887 the increase over the previous year was only one, but in 1888 the increase was 341, making a total increase in the two years of prohibition of 342. Compare this with the steady decrease of drunkenness during the four years of license just preceding the adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment and any one can see very plainly that under license intemperance was falling off while during the prohibition year of 1888 drunkenness increased alarmingly. Suppose there is the same increase during the present year, as there undeniably will be, what will be the result? Why there will be more arrests for drunkenness than in 1888, the year preceding the adoption of the amendment. The inference to be drawn from this is that while temporarily successful in decreasing drunkenness the amendment has since that time had the effect of largely increasing the number of intemperate. The figures given will be found to correspond with the records of the Police Court in the city of Providence, and they prove conclusively that prohibition, as a means of promoting temperance, is a failure and a delusion.—[Advertisement.]

The Liquor Question.

In the discussion of the question of the repeal of the prohibition amendment which is now going on, the following extract from an article in the Baptist paper, the Examiner, by Rev. Henry C. Veider, will be read with interest:

DOES LICENSE "PERMIT" OR "CURE"?

Now, for the objections. One of the chief evils of a license system, high or low, according to its opponents, is the following: The liquor traffic being full of abominations and inequities, licensing a rumrunner is an approval or endorsement of his business. To license, it is said, is not to approve, only to permit, if not to approve, and if we deliberately give a man permission to do what we believe to be a sin, that sin may be. This objection is founded on a praiseworthy moral principle, and is no doubt, responsible for a large part of the feeling. The word itself is unfortunate because it is open to the misconstruction. A distinction should be borne in mind between the individual license or permit issued to a seller of liquor and a license system. While the license is a permit as regards sale of individuals, the system is a system of restriction, or regulation, or partial prohibition. This appears clearly when we examine the history of liquor traffic. The time was not so long ago that every family in England made its home-brewed ale, and every family in New England might, if it chose, keep a distillery. Within the memory of some men now living, there was a brisk trade between New England and the West Indies, the chief feature of which was the exchange of rum for Indian products of New England, and West India Molasses to be distilled into rum. The making and selling of liquor was as free as any other business, and as respectable. It was respectable because rum drinking was respectable. What seems to us at this day an immoderate quantity of rum was consumed at every ordination of ministers in New England a few generations ago, and bills are extant relating to various church gatherings in which charges for rum drunk by the guests figure conspicuously. The common law of England and of this country never made any distinctions between the making and selling of liquor and the making and selling of clothing and bread. All restrictions on the business have been made by statutes that have placed it more or less under a legal ban. While these laws have provided for the issue of licenses to certain individuals, these licenses have conferred no rights that did not previously exist. That is a fact which is worthy of repetition, and it is for this reason that I have so often said that I in Illinois do not believe that I have a right to sell liquor. I merely exercise a right that I have not previously exercised. The condition under which the present right shall be exercised, I believe, should be stated well, for it is vital to this whole issue.

The result of license laws has been to confine the business within the limits and to restrict it to comparatively few persons instead of leaving it open to the whole community. These laws have taken from 550 persons in every community rights that they previously possessed undisputed, and have allowed the one thousand persons to do under various hampering conditions what all might do before without any conditions.

At the First Baptist church to-morrow there will be young people's prayer meeting at 7 p. m., subject "How to attain eternal life." Preaching 7:30. Subject "The South of the Apostolic Church." Following this service will be baptizing.

President Harrison has issued an order, that hereafter the Sunday inspection of the United States Army shall be as short as possible, and relate only to the clothing and general appearance of the men.

In New Bedford, Mass., June 7th, a distinct shock of earthquake was felt, the waves being from west to east.

JAMESTOWN.

The members present at Tuesday's meeting of the Joint Council, Royal Arcanum, made an excellent start for a fund for the Johnstown sufferers of the order.

Jamestown was well represented at the reception on board the Old Colony Company's new steamer Puritan, Tuesday evening.

Steamer Dumping, which is being put in thorough repair by the Messrs. Albion in Newport is expected to be ready for its summer duties next week. Her commanding officer will be Captain George Tuller, of Tiverton, and Mr. William Gardner, of this town, will be her engineer.

Prof. F. W. Tilton and family, of Newport have arrived for the season.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than in any other. It is a disease that is not only incurable, but is a local disease, and is not cured by local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, it becomes a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any cure it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE. STANDARD TIME.

1889.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
3	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
4	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
5	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
6	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
7	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
15	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
16	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
17	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
18	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
19	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
27	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
28	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
29	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
30	11	12	1	2	3		

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The President and the Anti-Maleness Committee in King Mahone's Greeting. The President has made the anti-Maleness Committee in King Mahone's Greeting. The President has made the anti-Maleness Committee in King Mahone's Greeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1889. The President has made the anti-Maleness Committee in King Mahone's Greeting. The President has made the anti-Maleness Committee in King Mahone's Greeting.

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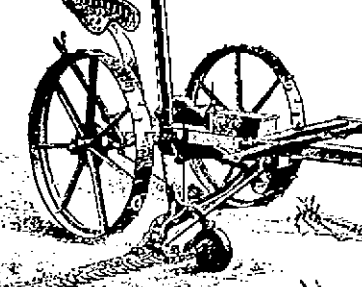
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**SCHREIER'S**  
**Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,**  
143 THAMES STREET.  
Leading Millinery House in the City.  
We cannot describe the many shapes we have in hats. We can give you  
**HATS IN EVERY SHAPE,**  
**HATS IN EVERY COLOR,**  
**HATS IN EVERY SHADE**  
We have just opened a lot of White Hats in Straw and Leghorn. Also a fine line of sailors' and Scotch caps.

**Children's Caps.**  
This Department is Well Stocked with Choice Novelties.  
French Caps in Lawn, Lace and Embroidery Caps.  
Child's Summer Bonnets and Infants' Caps.  
All kinds of Dress Caps for ladies. Just opened a new line of flowers in spray and wreaths. Elegant designs in ribbons, laces, ornaments, veils, etc. Special attention given to orders. All our goods are trimmed stylish. Those desiring a trimmed hat or bonnet can find a choice selection in our show room. Place your orders early to avoid the rush before the season.  
**OUR VARIETY GREAT, PRICES LOW.**

**Deering Giant MOWER.**  
5, 5 1-2 and 6 ft. cut.  
  
This famous mower has several improvements for the year 1889. Please cut and examine. "No charges for telegrams." Repairs always on hand. BULLARD TEDDER AND YANKEE RAKE, the best in the market. For sale by  
**A. A. BARKER, 162 & 164 BROADWAY,**

**COAL.**  
Best Quality for General Family Use.  
**Pinniger & Manchester**  
PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES STREET.

**OUR SUCCESS**  
last season in medium and low-priced  
**CHAMBER SUITS**  
has led us to purchase more largely in this line than ever before. We have an  
**8-PIECE SOLID ASH SUIT FOR \$20.**  
**E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.**  
Look for the Red Flag.

**WALTER B. HARRINGTON**  
**RESTAURANT**  
**NO. 123 Broad Street,**  
Opp. Narragansett Hotel,  
**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

**"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.**  
**"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal.**  
**PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.**  
**FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,**  
in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.  
**PERRY BROTHERS,**  
187 THAMES STREET.

**CAL.**  
**GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.**  
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.  
Dealers in the best varieties of  
**FAMILY AND STEAM COAL**  
always on hand.  
**OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD**  
carefully prepared and delivered.

**JOHNSON'S**  
**ANODYNE LINIMENT**  
Established 1810.  
**- UNLIKE ANY OTHER. -**  
As much for internal as for external use.  
ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.  
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

## New Advertisements.

**\* TENNIS**  
**GOODS. \***

Our stock of Tennis Goods is now complete, consisting of

**SILK,**  
**SILK AND WOOL**

and **ALL WOOL**  
**SHIRTS,**

with a nice variety of  
**MEN'S AND BOYS'**

**BLAZER Ties and Belts.**  
Our supply of

**WHITE TENNIS PANTS**  
In Long and Short Legs,

is larger than ever before. We have a new line of

**Striped Flannel Pants.**  
Also a variety of

**LADIES'**  
**BLAZERS**

—AND—  
**Tennis Waists.**

with a full line of fancy

**Tennis Caps and Hats.**

**J. E. Seabury,**  
218 & 220 Thames-st.

**Grass Crop**  
—AND—  
**How to Harvest It**

—AND—  
**Make Good Hay.**

White time is money you can't afford to lose. Use a 4-foot Cut Mower when a 6-foot Cut Mower is used. You will save one-third of the time having your grass cut for the morning sun. You will use either a

**Woods or Tiger**  
**RAKE**

to gather it in the rows, then use the

**Advance or Bullard**  
**Tedder.**

With these complete tools, the farmer gathers and rakes his hay the day it is cut. In the barn you want a

**Palmer, Harpoon or Grapple**  
**FORK,**

with a

**REVERSIBLE HAY CARRIER,**

and 8 or 10 minutes will store your load in the largest barn. All these tools I have on hand. Farmer Friends, I offer them to you on their own merits, deliver them to your farm and warrant them to suit you. And besides all this I carry a stock of PAIRS to keep them in running condition in old age. Also

**HORSE SUPPLIES,**  
Axe Grease, Jacks and Harnesses and Sweet Pads for the Collars. Your horses want Pratt's Food in the hot weather. It saves Cuts, Foulness and Discomfort, also saves Cholera and Disease to your Horses.

**MILK AND CREAM JARS,**  
Milk cans, pails, and pans. For your bottles you must have

**CRATES AND BASKETS.**  
Paris Green, - all in stock of the best Haywards, strictly pure.

**Hellbore and Coral Plant Dressing** for your bushes and plants.  
Also Hardware, Paints, Oils. Varnishes, etc., all at

**Geo. A. Weaver's,**  
19 & 23 Broadway.

## New Advertisements.

**TEBBETTS'**  
**CLOAK STORE,**  
99 Westminister Street,  
Butler Exchange,  
Providence, R. I.

**STILL GREATER**  
**REDUCTIONS!**

The entire balance of our Spring Jackets in black diagonal and whipcord, Ladies' Wraps in silk, cloth and jet, Misses' Jackets, Ladies' Dust Cloaks and Children's Cloaks, all offered at half the first prices.

Plain Jackets, \$2, 3, 4, 5.  
Directoire Jackets, \$5, 7, 50, 10.  
Ladies' Wraps, \$5 to 25.  
Ladies' Long Wraps, \$5, 8, 10.  
Misses' Jackets, \$2 to 5.  
Children's Cloaks, \$3, 3, 5.  
Ladies' Blouses, \$3, 4, 5.  
Ladies' Dust Cloaks, \$5 to 15.

Every garment a big bargain, and perfect in fit, as are all of our Cloaks.

Sign of the Great White Bear.  
**TRADE MARK PATENTED.**  
**GEORGE P. LAWTON,**

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables and  
arriage Repository,  
**PARK STABLES,**  
-Cor. Touro and Spring Sts.

Horses and Carriages of all kinds  
bought and sold on commission.  
All kinds of

**FIRST-CLASS TEAMS**  
To let by day or month, with or without liveried drivers.

**SIXTY NEW CARRIAGES**  
manufactured to order the past winter, partly on hand and the balance to arrive by May 15th, and we can sell them at bottom prices, consisting of pony carts, road carts, dog carts, surreys, carriages, buckboards, top and open buggies, phaetons, victorias, landaus, and spindles wagons, etc., etc.

30 2d-Hand Carriages  
of all kinds must be sold.

**PONIES.**  
6 ponies just arrived from England.

50 Horses for sale or exchange.  
50 Sets Harnesses must be sold.

**LAWTON'S STABLES.**  
127-129

**M. S. HOLM,**  
186 THAMES ST.,

Thankful for past favors, and having restituted, refurbished and restocked his store with new and desirable goods in Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Boots and Shoes,

would solicit a continuance of their patronage and trusts that, with courteous treatment, square dealing and a practical experience of 25 years with shoes, he can make it pleasant and profitable to all who may favor him with a call. The best line of \$3 Shoes in the city.

**Election Hams.**  
If you want the best  
**SUGAR-CURED HAMS**  
in the city, you can get one of  
**"S. E. MERWIN'S"**

—AT—  
**BARKER & MARTIN'S,**  
People's Market.

**MARTIN E. BENNETT,**  
**NEXT CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.**

**THIS WEEK.**  
**SPRING COATS**  
\$7, \$9, \$10, \$13, \$15 to \$20.

**SPRING SUITS,**  
\$9, \$10, \$12, \$13, \$15 to \$30.

**SPRING Style HATS,**  
\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50.

**Bennett's One Price.**

## Hotels.

**The Aquidneck,**  
Pelham Street, Newport, R. I.  
The above favorite hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests. Grand Regatta. L. F. ATLETON.

**Ocean House,**  
Bellevue Avenue.  
Renovated and Improved.  
Opens for the season June 25.

Applications for rooms may be made at the Ocean House, Newport, or at the Everett House, New York.

**Central House,**  
Bath Road, near Bellevue Ave.  
GEORGE E. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

House and furniture recently new and modern improvements.  
[Open entire year and steam heat.]

**NOTICE.**  
THE CORPORATION of the Collingwood Savings Bank of Newport will meet at the Banking Room of the First National Bank, Newport, on Monday, June 21, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M. to elect a President, Vice President, and nine Directors to compose the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN MARSH, Secy.  
64-1w

**TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.**  
An Ordinance in Relation to Dogs.

[Passed May 25, 1889.]  
It is ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Middletown, as follows, to-wit:

Section 1. No person owning, keeping or having charge of a dog shall permit the same to go at large within the municipal limits of the Town of Middletown, unless such dog shall have a substantial wire muzzle securely fastened over its mouth.

Sec. 2. All dogs on the premises of their respective owners or keepers, which shall roam about, and not be attended by rope, chain, strap, or by other connection to some person, as the master, owner or keeper thereof, shall be deemed as going at large.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined five dollars, to be recovered by complaint and warrant before any Court of competent jurisdiction, and all times collected hereunder shall be added to the sum for the payment of such charges.

Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the Town Sergeant at the post of each and every ward of this town, to complain of all persons suffering the dogs in their charge or keeping, to go at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, and to prosecute said complaints to final judgment in the same manner as other criminal complaints.

Sec. 5. Any person may kill any dog found going at large contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, and every person so killing a dog shall cause the same to be immediately and properly buried.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect July 1, 1889.

Attest:  
ALBERT CHASE,  
TOWN CLERK.

**NEWPORT**  
**TRANSFER CO.**  
INCORPORATED 1881.

Messengers on all Boats and Trains.  
**ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY.**  
**SHIP ALL FREIGHT**

**Care Newport Transfer Co.**  
**CHAS. W. CORBETT, Supt.,**

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE—4 Travers' Block.**  
**BRANCHES—N. Y. & B. D. Ex. Co.,**  
175 Thames St., N. Y. Freight  
Depot. 5-1-1m

**CHOICE**  
**CREAMERY**  
**BUTTER**

In Tubs of  
**10, 20 & 35 lbs. each.**  
For sale by

**Sayer Brothers,**  
283 Thames Street.

**KOSCHNY'S**  
**ICE CREAM,**  
**Confectionery,**  
**PASTRY,**  
of all kinds.

**Choice Candies Made Daily.**  
22 PARTIES AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED  
AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOWEST  
RATES.

**232 Thames Street. 232**

## Miscellaneous.

**F. N. Barlow & Co.,**  
**MEATS,**  
**GROCERIES**

—AND—  
**PROVISIONS,**  
AT THE  
**LOWEST**

**Market Prices.**  
Also all kinds of

**Patent Medicines,**  
**Canned Goods,**  
**Wooden Ware, etc.**

**F. N. Barlow**  
**& CO.,**  
145 THAMES ST.

**NEWPORT LAUNDRY.**  
STEAM

**Carpet Beating.**  
Carpets thoroughly cleaned without striking a blow. The outside bed for us is the best yet known. OWNERS OF FINE CARPETS need not be afraid of their coming in contact with the dust of inferior ones while cleaning.

OFFICE, 35 THAMES STREET.  
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent.

**H. W. LADD & CO.**  
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

**SPECIAL SALE**  
—OF—  
**WRAPS and JACKETS.**

**50 STYLES**  
Of Wraps and Jackets, the most desirable of this season's makes, no to make. A small lot from a leading manufacturer to be closed out at greatly reduced prices.

**LADIES' SUITS.**  
Three styles of Ladies' Wool Suits, new styles, of nice materials, reduced from \$12 and \$15 to

**\$10 EACH.**  
**CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.**  
One lot of Novelties in Children's Garments, sizes 1 to 12 years, all new goods, at

**\$5 EACH.**  
**LONG GARMENTS.** A few stylish long garments reduced from \$12.50 and \$15 to

**\$10 EACH.**  
**H. W. LADD & CO.**  
Providence, R. I.

**RHODE ISLAND**  
**Hospital Trust Co.**  
Office 60 South Main Street.  
Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**CAPITAL \$1,000,000.**  
PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight.  
MONIES loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.  
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished as available in all parts of the world.  
All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to in the most prompt manner.  
All information furnished at this Company's office.  
THE TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.  
Directors, Administrators, executors, etc. who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempted from all personal responsibility.  
Directors.—AMES C. BARSTOW, ZEPHARISH CHASE, CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT, ROYAL C. FOSTER, ROBERT H. F. GOSWELL, GEORGE W. MATTHEWS, S. S. SPRAGUE, WILLIAM D. ELY, F. W. GANNETT, WILLIAM BIRNEY, WILLIAM B. WEDDER, RICHARD HARRIS, EDWARD D. FOSTER, HENRY J. STONE, HORACE S. CAMPBELL, WALTER H. KNIGHT, JOHN W. DANIELSON, ROBERT J. WELLS, JOHN C. PETERSON and LYMAN H. GIFF.  
HERBERT C. WELLS, President.  
SAMUEL D. DORRANCE, Vice President.  
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.



## Farmer's Family

### Hard Milking Cows.

How much is the value of an other-wise good cow diminished by the fact that she is a hard milker? It is not alone in the fact that this makes harder work for somebody than the answer, to this is to be found. Farmers are used to hard work, but they do not care to do it for nothing. A hard milker will usually require more than a minute longer to get all the milk from her bag. That is one point. Then the cow is more apt to become nervous and perhaps knock over the pail. Thirdly, the milker, unless very conscientious, will do poorer work. He will risk leaving a little in the bag rather than running the risk of losing all. Thus the hard-milking cow grows fat, is dried off, and realizes only her value for beef, which with a really good animal is always a good deal less than her value for the dairy.

Suppose, however, that none of these evil results came true. Suppose there were nothing except the discomfort and annoyance of milking say twice a day, for 500 or more days in the year, an animal that was ugly, a bad milker, a kicker or that had any disagreeable habit. Is it not easy to see that while a cow of good habits in these respects might be extremely valuable, one having the opposite qualities might not be worth taking even as a gift? It required to keep her two or three years and endure all the discomfort that such possession implies? So while milking and butter-making qualities are, and always will be, important, they are not everything. In the case of a valuable cow, the value must be had to qualities which are in large degree the result of training and skill. Even the peculiarity of being a hard milker may be overcome by the insertion of something to engage the milk of the teat. This, however, should only be done with great care and, if possible, by one having experience. To make the cow too easy a milker would only make her liable to lose milk and be worse than the defect it aimed to remedy.

### Care of Cattle.

The cattle, being all at pasture now, need little care excepting to see that they run quietly there, and do not lack for pure water, and for shade in the heat of the day. Some of the cows may need to be milked at noon as well as at morning and night. We must remember that the dairy cow of today is a different animal from that of our grandfathers. They have been bred and fed for generations with a view to increasing the milk production, until a little cow weighing 800 pounds now gives more pounds of milk in a day than used to be the case. The product of a cow half as large as this. The udder and milk glands are not large enough to carry all the milk that a cow will make upon a good pasture in June, if she begins feeding at six o'clock in the morning and is not milked for twelve hours or more. The consequence is a pressure there that is painful to the animal, liable to produce inflammation, fever and gangrene, or to result in a leakage of milk from the teats. The animal cannot eat all it would, because of the pressure on the udder, and the pressure and pain, and thus the cow grows thin in flesh when in the best pasture and giving her greatest flow of milk. Milking at noon would give relief and enable her to eat all her appetite would demand in the afternoon, and greatly add to the total product of the week. Nor does the milk grow poorer in quality as it increases in quantity. Some experiments which have been made indicate an improvement in yield of butter, in quail's large proportion as the milk increases.

### Treatment of Pastures.

It may be stated with truth that there is no portion of the farm that is more neglected than pastures, although there is a serious demand upon them during the entire grazing season. As a rule those portions of our New England farms that are devoted to pastures are of so rough a character that there is little desire to attempt their maintenance or improvement by direct cultivation. Those portions of our country that enjoy the possession of surface that is smooth and free from obstructions to cultivation, may bring their pastures under a systematic rotation that brings them in cultivation at stated periods, and maintaining their fertility in a satisfactory condition, so that they become a part of all the tillable land.

In some instances even rough pastures are brought under the plough, fertilized and cropped for their improvement; this course involves severe labor for both man and team, and after one or two trials is quite likely to be abandoned.

There also exist those acres that never are disturbed by the plough or other implements of tillage, and with an annual cutting of hay or brush are expected to yield sustenance for such animals as are turned upon them for grazing purposes.

Is it any wonder that there should be many instances in which animals fail to maintain a robust and strong condition? Grass in a normal state of growth is supposed to contain a sufficient amount of nutritive elements for the development of animal kind. It is possible that it continues this important feature in all of the crops that the field is called upon to yield, but it is hardly probable that this is so, it is then quite certain that there is a shrinkage in quantity.

It is not in the nature of things that any soil can supply a sufficient quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash for the production of crops, year after year, with only a partial return to the soil, without deterioration and loss of these essential elements, and yet we know of pastures that have been in use many years with no effort being made for their improvement in the line of fertility. On the other hand, we have seen pastures that have been greatly improved by the free application of unleached ashes. Where, before the application of ashes was made, but little grew besides briars and weeds, by such application we have seen an almost marvelous change; clover was growing thickly and the most luxuriant manner in striking contrast with adjoining fields where no application was made.

The luxuriance of grass at all points of the field has been animal evaporation, which is due to the fact that fertilization will do in the production of that important farm crop. If that does not, all that is necessary is to make an application of manure upon some moving field that has "run down," and if results do not prove what influence it will have we cannot see what will. While we sail in the same boat with the masses that seldom if ever do very much in the line of improvement of pastures, we do know by experience the great benefit that a surface application of manure will do in the line of security.

It would be the height of folly to suppose that if the application in one case would secure such results, that it would not also in the other. With the attention turning as it is at the present time to dairying as a means of profit, there must be reached an improvement of pastures that are not up to the standard if the most satisfactory results are desired.

It is claimed that dairying is a direct means for the improvement of the farm, and if that principle is carried out to its fullest extent it must extend to the improvement of pastures, or else abandon them wholly, relying upon what may be secured from the more careful and thorough tillage of all such areas as can be brought under its proper influence. We are induced to the belief that more fertilizing material is lost every year than would be necessary to fertilize in a fairly liberal manner all the acreage of pasture that exists. (Conn. Mass. Ploughman.)

### Recipes for the Table.

**SPONGE CAKE.**—Two eggs, one cup of flour, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 cup boiling water; bake in hot oven.

**HONEY CAKE.**—One-half cup of honey, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg, two cups of flour, one cup of cold water, two teaspoons of baking powder; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

**MOLASSES COOKIES.**—Two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar and shortening, eight tablespoonfuls of hot water, one teaspoonful each of vinegar, soda and ginger, flour enough to roll. Bake in a quick oven.

**POPOVITS.**—Two teaspoons of sweet milk, two cups of sifted flour, butter size of a walnut, two eggs, one tablespoonful sugar, a little salt; beat the whites to a stiff froth; bake in hot oven twenty minutes.

**PIC CAKE.**—One cup of lard, one quart of flour, a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix all together, handling as little as possible; lay on ice in a cold place for several hours before using.

**CHEESE PUDDING.**—One pint of sweet milk, one quart of sugar, one quart of eggs, one quart of butter; bake until done; spread over this a layer of jelly, then the meringue of the whites of the eggs; brown in the oven.

**BLACK CAKE.**—One pound each of flour, butter, sugar and citron, cut fine; two pounds each of raisins and currants; twelve eggs, one tablespoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon and mace. Bake nearly four hours in a moderately heated oven.

**EGGLESS ICE CREAM.**—Scald two quarts of milk, wet four tablespoonfuls of corn starch with cold milk, put in the scalding milk with four cups of sugar, and boil until the taste of the corn starch is gone; when quite cold add one cup of thick cream, beaten stiff. Flavor with vanilla, rose or chocolate and freeze.

**CABBAGE SALAD.**—Cut the cabbage very fine, and put in a dish in layers, with salt and pepper between; then take two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of sugar, two of vinegar, and one egg. Stir all together and let it come to a boil on the stove; pour it over and mix well with cabbage; cover up.

**BOILED RICE.**—Boil some rice until soft, and when it is dry mix it with a boiled custard of three eggs and a pint of milk flavored with vanilla; add a little stewed fruit or jam and half a pint of whipped cream. Mix thoroughly, pour it into a mold, set in ice until firm, turn into a dish and serve.

**BRECK.**—One quart sweet cream or milk, 14 cups butter or fresh lard, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, one good teaspoonful of salt; add flour sufficient to make a stiff dough, knead well and mold into small, smooth biscuits with the hands, as our grandmothers used to do; add one good teaspoonful of cream of tartar if preferred. Bake well and you have good, sweet biscuits that will keep for weeks in a dry place, and are very nice for traveling luncheon.

**GOOD BREAK.**—Save the water in which you boil your potatoes for dinner, mash two or three good-sized potatoes and put in the water; when it is cooled, a little put in a yeast cake. Let stand until night, then add enough hot water to make it of the required warmth, set in a squib over night and cover so it will keep warm. In the morning heat the sponge until smooth and knead for half an hour, or longer if you have the time. Let rise and put in loaves, bake one hour in a moderate oven.

**TO COOK TONGER BEEF.**—Season a thick steak with pepper and salt and dry slowly in a little fat; turn it often so that both sides are cooked alike; when well browned, add a small quantity of water, half a sliced onion, some minced parsley and thyme; thicken with a spoonful of flour, cover close and leave for an hour on the back of the stove, where it may simmer slowly; then add a pound can of tomatoes; then let it cook until the meat is ready to fall to pieces.

**SOCI BALLS.**—Boil five eggs, mull hard, remove the shells and pound the yolks to a powder; add the whites of two uncooked eggs, with a little flour and salt; mix into balls, boil in water and drop into the soup.

**MUFFINS.**—Take bread sponge and thin with warm water; use three eggs to a quart of batter; set to rise, put into muffin rings and bake.

**APPLE CUSTARD.**—Pare and grate a quart of apples; stir in a portion of a pound of melted butter and half a pound of sugar. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately; stir in the whites the last thing. Bake in a deep dish, lined with puff pastry.

**ROSE SAUCE.**—Peel and slice a large beet; boil it gently twenty minutes in one and one-half pints of water, then add two and one-half pounds of sugar, the thin rind and juice of one lemon; boil until it becomes a thick syrup; strain, and add one teaspoonful of vanilla.

**STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.**—Two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cup of sugar, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quart of flour; bake in a quick oven, split open with a sharp knife, spread the lower part with thick fresh strawberries and small bits of butter; replace the upper crust, pour over a pint of sweet cream and serve while hot.

**CHERRY JELLY.**—Four cups of cherries, two cups of water; boil till tender. Strain and add four cups of sugar; boil in a thick syrup and pour into a mold to harden.

**VEAL FISHES.**—Two pounds of finely chopped veal, one-half pound of crackers, rolled fine, three beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste; fry slowly in hot lard; brown one side, then turn and brown the other.

**GERMAN STICKS.**—Take two eggs and mix them with their weight in flour and sugar, beat well with a fork, lay half of the paste on a buttered tin, put in a quick oven; when a little set

spread over it strawberry jam; add the remainder of the paste and bake; when cold lift a little sugar over it and cut in narrow strips.

**PUMPKIN SAUCE.**—Beat together until light one cup of sugar, one quart of a cup of butter and the yolk of one egg; flavor with nutmeg. Boil one cup of milk and thicken with one half a spoonful of flour; pour over the beaten sugar; stir until all is dissolved.

**POPK CAKE.**—Four one-pint of boiling water over one pound of fat pork chopped fine; add two cups of sugar, one cup of molasses, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little hot water, a pinch of salt, one pound of raisins, stones and chopped; one pound of currants, one-half pound of citron chopped fine, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger to taste, flour enough to make it quite stiff.

**BISCUIT.**—One quart of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, sift all together three times; add enough sweet milk to form a dough, roll out on a fluted tin, cut in round cakes and bake in a quick oven.

### Household Fancy Work.

**PHILLY NARROW LACE.**

Cast on 10 stitches and knit across plain.

1st row—Knit 3, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

2d row—Over, knit 3, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 3.

3d row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3.

4th row—Bind off 3, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1.

This is a pretty, open lace, and where a narrow edge is desired ought to be just what is wanted. Worked in either fine linen or cotton, it is equally pretty.

**BEAUTIFUL LACE.**

Make a chain of 40 stitches; turn.

1st row—One treble in fifth stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 12th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 18th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 24th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 30th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 36th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 42nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 48th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 54th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 60th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 66th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 72nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 78th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 84th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 90th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 96th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 102nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 108th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 114th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 120th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 126th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 132nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 138th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 144th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 150th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 156th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 162nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 168th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 174th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 180th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 186th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 192nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 198th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 204th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 210th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 216th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 222nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 228th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 234th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 240th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 246th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 252nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 258th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 264th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 270th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 276th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 282nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 288th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 294th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 300th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 306th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 312th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 318th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 324th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 330th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 336th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 342nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 348th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 354th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 360th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 366th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 372nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 378th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 384th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 390th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 396th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 402nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 408th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 414th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 420th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 426th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 432nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 438th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 444th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 450th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 456th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 462nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 468th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 474th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 480th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 486th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 492nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 498th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 504th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 510th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 516th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 522nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 528th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 534th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 540th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 546th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 552nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 558th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 564th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 570th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 576th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 582nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 588th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 594th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 600th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 606th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 612th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 618th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 624th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 630th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 636th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 642nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 648th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 654th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 660th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 666th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 672nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 678th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 684th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 690th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 696th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 702nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 708th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 714th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 720th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 726th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 732nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 738th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 744th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 750th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 756th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 762nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 768th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 774th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 780th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 786th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 792nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 798th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 804th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 810th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 816th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 822nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 828th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 834th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 840th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 846th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 852nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 858th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 864th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 870th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 876th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 882nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 888th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 894th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 900th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 906th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 912th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 918th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 924th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 930th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 936th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 942nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 948th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 954th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 960th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 966th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 972nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 978th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 984th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 990th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 996th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1000th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1006th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1012th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1018th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1024th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1030th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1036th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1042nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1048th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1054th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1060th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1066th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1072nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1078th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1084th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1090th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1096th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1102nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1108th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1114th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1120th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1126th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1132nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1138th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1144th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1150th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1156th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1162nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1168th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1174th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1180th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1186th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1192nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1198th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1204th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1210th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1216th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1222nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1228th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1234th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1240th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1246th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1252nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1258th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1264th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1270th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1276th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1282nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1288th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1294th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1300th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1306th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1312nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1318th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1324th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1330th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1336th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1342nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1348th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1354th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1360th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1366th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1372nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1378th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1384th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1390th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1396th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1402nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1408th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1414th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1420th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1426th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1432nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1438th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1444th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1450th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1456th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1462nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1468th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1474th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1480th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1486th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1492nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1498th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1504th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1510th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1516th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1522nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1528th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1534th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1540th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1546th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1552nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1558th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1564th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1570th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1576th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1582nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1588th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1594th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1600th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1606th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1612nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1618th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1624th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1630th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1636th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1642nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1648th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1654th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1660th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1666th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1672nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1678th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1684th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1690th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1696th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1702nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1708th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1714th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1720th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1726th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1732nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1738th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1744th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1750th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1756th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1762nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1768th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1774th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1780th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1786th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1792nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1798th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1804th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1810th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1816th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1822nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1828th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1834th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1840th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1846th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1852nd stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1858th stitch, 2 chain, pass over 2 stitches, 1 treble in 1864th stitch, 2





